

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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號一廿月三年三統宣

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1911. 三拜禮

號九十月四英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

Telegrams.

HOME RACING.

RESULT OF THE METROPOLITAN CUP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 18, 8.20 p.m.
The result of the Metropolitan Cup is as follows:—

- Kilbroney 1.
- Bagotstown 2.
- Clannish 3.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of 1,000 sovs., by subscription of 3 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared, 10 sovs. if left in, or 15 sovs. for starters; winner after the publication of the weights of any race value 200 sovs. 5lbs.; of any two races or of one value 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; second to receive 50 sovs. About two miles and a quarter, to start a few yards beyond the Winning Chair. (38 entries, 12 of whom declared.) The highest weight accepting was 8st. 13lbs.

The acceptances were:—

- Verney (Mr. L. Neumann) 5 0 0
- Gilpin 5 0 0
- Basco Pointe, by Simonian 4 8 13
- do St. Alary in France 4 8 13
- Glebe (Lord Derby) Hon. G. Lambton 8 10
- Ulster King (Mr. E. A. Wigan) Lewis 4 8 6
- Carlowitz (Sir William Cooper) Davies 6 8 4
- Pillo (Mr. James Buchanan) Robinson 6 8 3
- Double Thrush (Mr. P. Nelke) Pickering 6 7 13
- Apocle (Sir Carl Meyer) Capt. Dawhurst 4 7 12
- Accurate (Sir Peter Walker) Latham 5 7 9
- Specificall (Mr. J. Fallon) Fallon 7 6
- Eaton Lad (Mr. C. T. Pulley) Butchers 6 7 5
- Colonial (Mr. G. A. Pronice) W. Jarvico 5 7 1
- Tollyfoyle (Mr. J. Hutton) In Ireland 5 7 3
- Roedean (Sir Berkeley Sheffield) S. Darling 4 7 2
- Buckhorse (Mr. F. Pratt) Pratt 4 7 2
- Kilbroney (Lord St. Davids) C. Waugh 7 1
- Bagotstown (Mr. P. S. Watts) F. Hunt 4 7 1
- Himan (Mr. C. T. Pulley) Butchers 4 7 0
- Book (Mr. A. Fitzherald) Gilbert 6 13
- Renown (Sir E. Cassel) Blackwell 4 6 13
- Darrara (Lady Torrington) Fallon 5 6 13
- Plume (Mr. A. E. Barton) Medcalfs 4 6 12
- Traqu (Mr. R. Hutton) Wootton 6 11
- Torch (Mr. P. Cosens) J. Dawson 5 6 12
- Ronney (Mr. A. Gorham) Hackett 6 6 11

DIPLOMATIC ENTERPRISE.

[“SHAT PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, April 18.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the Throne to send a Chinese Minister of the Second Class to Siam, and to despatch a Consul General and a commercial attache to Saigon.

Telegrams.

ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

NEW MEASURES TO REMOVE ABUSE.

[THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 18, 8.20 p.m.

Mr. Winston Churchill introduced into the House to-day a

new Bill which will serve to strengthen the Aliens Act.

This Houndsditch “battlo” is more or less responsible for this fresh attempt to remove the abuses which the little-restricted alien immigration into England causes. Mr. Churchill has since the memorable day in Sydney-street frequently referred to the legislation which he proposed to suggest to Parliament in this connection.

[REUTER’S SERVICE.]

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.

Mr. Churchill has introduced in the House of Commons the

Prevention of Aliens’ Crimes Bill.

The Pistols Bill has also been introduced. This empowers the

police to search aliens for weapons.

The steps to which Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Home Secretary, referred the other day in the House of Commons, as likely to be found necessary before long in connection with the question of Chinese Immigration in Liverpool, need cause no sensation here. The situation which they will be intended to meet is a local one entirely, affecting at present only a certain class of Chinese settlers in one English city, and having no bearing whatever upon the general position of Chinese resident in the United Kingdom. The Chinese colony in Liverpool has been increasing very greatly of late years, and as it consists largely of discharged sailors and from steamers from Chinese ports, as well as deserters belonging to the same ratings, the businesses in which its members are accustomed to engage are of such a character as to bring them into bitter competition with the humblest, and we fear, we must add, the most turbulent classes of the indigenous population. Hence street fights and disturbances of a magnitude almost sufficient to be dignified by the name of riots, have been becoming all too frequent, so much so, in fact, as to attract, as we now learn, the serious attention of the British Home Office authorities. We fancy the situation will be found to be one calling for police intervention and municipal regulation only, and that the resources of diplomacy need not be invoked in this connection. It is not impossible also that the wooing of the Liverpool electors in the Liberal and Labour interests has had something to do with the position taken by the Home Office in the matter.—“Shanghai Times.”

Telegrams.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AT BIZERTE.

[REUTER’S SERVICE.]

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.

President Fallieres has arrived at Bizerta.

The British and Italian warships in the harbour fired a salute of welcome, and the Bey of Tunis and the French Resident of Bizerta boarded the President’s war-ship to greet him.

(Bizerta is on the north coast of Tunis and was occupied by the French in 1881. They propose to make of it a great naval port. Its principal wealth comes from its fisheries.)

NATIVE PRESS AGAIN.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, April 18.

The Japanese Minister in Peking has requested the Board of

Interior to prohibit the native press from publishing articles

about diplomatic questions relating to China and Japan. The

Japanese Minister also asked Prince Ching and H. E. Na Tang

to suppress the native press from devoting columns to such articles,

in which they accuse the secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs of

having sold his country, as this is a breach of international convention.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, April 18.

The loan obtained from the four countries will be issued at

less than 5 per cent. The first instalment is to be paid after the

first ten years, and the subsequent instalments are to be completed

in 45 years after the issue of the loan.

The Board of Finance intends to appoint an experienced Belgian

financier as the expert for China.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—Rev. H. R. Wells, \$15.

Telegrams.

THE CORONATION.

ADMIRAL TOGO INVITED BY AMERICA.

[REUTER’S SERVICE.]

London, April, 19, 7.45 a.m.

Washington telegrams state that the American Government has asked Admiral Togo to be the guest of the nation during his return voyage to Japan after participating in the coronation festivities at London.

The Admiral has accepted the invitation.

A NEW VICEROY.

FOR THREE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, April 18.

The Viceroy of Szechwan has arrived in Peking.

The Grand Councillors have strongly recommended him to be

the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Viceroy stated that he must have absolute control of the

financial and diplomatic affairs of the Three Eastern Provinces

before he could accept the post.

The Grand Councillors have complied with his request, and

they will memorialize the Throne soon after the return of Viceroy

Hsi Liang and the termination of the International Plague Conference in Manchuria.

Chinese Minister Returns.

[“SHAT PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, April 18.

The Chinese Minister in Japan has returned to Peking owing to

diplomatic questions regarding the Three Eastern Provinces.

CHINESE ARMY.

[“SHAT PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, April 18.

The Governor of Turkistan has telegraphed to Peking urging

the Throne to put aside funds for the reorganization of the

army, and to despatch military officials to Turkistan.

Telegrams.

FRONTIER DISPUTES.

BRITISH MINISTER TO CONFER.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, April 18.

The Board of Foreign Affairs forwarded an invitation to the

British Minister in Peking to discuss the frontier disputes at the

Board’s headquarters yesterday.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has sent a long telegram to the

Government to the effect that the situation in his province though

not quite so critical as that in Manchuria, is many times more

dangerous, and that unless the Government and the Provincial

authorities do their utmost there is no means of averting the

impending danger. The Government repeatedly tells him to

consider the whole commonwealth and not one particular province,

but they do not know that if there is trouble in a place the whole

country will be affected. The situation in Yunnan is most

critical, and he can not bear to sit still doing nothing to save it. The

situation is daily changing and people are very much excited.

Reports of frontier troubles are pouring in and there is no

mistaking these omens of calamity. His Excellency concludes by

saying that if the Government thinks that he exaggerates, it may

reprimand and dismiss him.

The Russian aggression on China’s Mongolian frontier has

also suddenly ceased, Russia finding that the time was not yet ripe

for such bullying. So far as the gratifying submission of China

goes, it leaves things exactly as they were before, but Russia saves

face by pretending that she has gained some point or points. The

mystery of the relations between Russia, Japan, and China deepens.

The apparently well-grounded Chinese suspicion that Russia

and Japan had a shrewder understanding with regard to

Manchuria and Mongolia than appeared on the surface has now

been turned into a subject of doubt by recent developments.

We are in receipt of private advices from the North that the

Telegrams.

MEXICAN REBELS.

SURRENDER TO AMERICAN TROOPS.

[THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 18, 8.20 p.m.

The Mexican rebels have surrendered to the United States

troops who crossed the border and interrupted the battle between

them and the Mexican Federal forces.

[REUTER’S SERVICE.]

Bombay, April 18, 2 p.m.

The battle continued the whole day, 1,500 Federal troops attacked

a thousand rebels entrenched at Agunprieta and were repeatedly

repulsed.

The rebels state that they captured two machine guns. They

estimate their own casualties at 30, and those of the Federal

troops at 200.

American troops were spectators of the battle at a distance from

the boundary. Nevertheless six were wounded.

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.

New York telegrams state that the battle at Agunprieta between

the Mexican Federal forces and revolutionists has come to an end.

The rebels have vacated their position, moving away secretly in

the early hours of the morning.

Washington has received an intimation from the President

of Mexico that there will be no repetition of the Agunprieta incident, which led to the inter-

ference of the American troops.

The message was addressed to President Taft.

It is an interesting move on the part of the insurgents, that they

should have surrendered to the American troops, who are probably

lining the frontier. There is no doubt that they were pressed

hard by the Federalist soldiers, and naturally they sought

safety by crossing over the border land. Unfortunately this

complicates matters, so far as diplomacy is concerned, but it is

more probable that they escaped than measure of punishment

which the governing authorities would have dealt out with a

Telegrams.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN TREATY.

CORDIAL SPEECHES.

[“INDEPENDENT NEWS” AGENT.]

Tokio, April 18.

A dinner was given on Monday evening by the Foreign Minister

Komura, in celebration of the signing of the Japanese-American

Commercial Treaty.

The minister addressed the assembled guests, to the effect that

they had often heard many threatening rumours of late, as to the

relations existing between the two countries. Those had gone as

phenomena of the past, now that the happy conclusion of the treaty

had been arrived at.

Continuing, he said: “I thank President Taft for his strenuous

efforts in bringing the matter to so smooth a termination.”

Mr. O’Brien, ambassador of the United States in Japan, speaking

in response, said that he was of the same opinion as the minister in

every respect, and he hoped for the everlasting existence of the

present relationship between the two nations.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 19th at 11.55 a.—The depression lying over the E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, is moving into the Pacific to the N. of Hokkaido.

The barometer has risen considerably in S. Japan and fallen rapidly over N. China.

A deep depression has advanced Eastwards over the continent and reached the Gulf of Pechili.

Areas of high pressure are lying over W. China and over the Pacific between the Loochoos and Bonins.

Fresh N. and N.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, moderate, cloudy, some rain.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, variable winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China, between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China, between Loochoos and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$11,000,000.
RESERVE FUND15,000,000
Sinking Fund15,000,000
Total\$41,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PHETIONS\$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
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G. H. Medhurst, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
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J. H. Bell, Esq., J. H. Bell, Esq.,
A. Forbes, Esq., J. H. Bell, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., J. H. Bell, Esq.,
C. S. Galloway, Esq., J. H. Bell, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—N. J. STANN
SHANGHAI—J. E. H. HUNTER
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
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ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STANN, Chief Manager.

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THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STANN, Chief Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,500,000
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PROPHETIONS£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, ...
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, ...
3½ per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, ...
2½ per cent.
W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 16,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
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OSAKA. PEKIN.
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HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHIANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 "3-1/2 " " "
" 3 "2-1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND...Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
38, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
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THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " " "
For 3 " 2½ " " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY

PAID-UP...\$7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BRANCHES:

BRANCHES:
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Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
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DEUTSCHER BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
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DIRECTOR DER DISCOUNT GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Accounts, DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
TWENTY-SECOND ORDIN-
ARY GENERAL MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
the Company's Office, St. George's
Building, on TUESDAY, the 25th
April, 1911, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for
the purpose of presenting the Report
of the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 28th February,
1911, and electing Directors and
Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
11th to the 25th April, 1911, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [1036]

CHINA-TRADERS' INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Com-
pany will be held at its Head Office,
No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April,
1911, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose
of receiving the report of the Directors
together with the statements of account
to 31st Dec., 1910, and of declaring
dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 16th
April to the 26th April, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [986]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDIN-
ARY YEARLY MEETING of the
Society will be held at its Head Office,
No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April,
1911, at Noon, for the purpose of re-
ceiving the report of the Directors to-
gether with the statements of account
to 31st December, 1910, and of declar-
ing Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from 16th
April to the 26th April, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [985]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

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J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing
Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Re-
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nces and under Life Assurance Com-
panies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force...\$37,855,885.00
Assets 8,415,250.00
Income for Year ... 8,565,559.00
Insurance Fund..... 8,215,815.00

LEFFERTS, Esq., Hongkong,
KNOX, Esq., Canton, Macao,
District Manager, and the
B. W. TAPE, Esq., Philippines,
District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Hongkong.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD,
HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.,
T. F. Hough, Esq.,
O. J. Lafrance, Esq.,
Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about
the DATES named—

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USUAL PORTS OF } ASHAW Noon. } See Special
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, PESAWUR About } Freight only.
& YOKOHAMA } Capt. E. W. Bruce 2nd May }

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WERP v. S'PORE, } H. W. A. Clark, R.N. } 3rd May }

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [4]

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
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Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [7]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 197.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

Special rates for families on application.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911. F. REICHMANN,
Proprietor. [857]

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SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

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9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing
from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [26]

Hotels.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under
entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent
Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and
separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms
moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor

Telephone, 170

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager

Telegrams "Astor." [24]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, NEAR THE TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910. [27]

Correspondence Invited. HARRIS & HIBBERD. Props.

BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

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MERCHANTS.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1911. [28]

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HOT X BUNS

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [497]

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

Daily Press.

CHINESE ARMY REFORM.

During the past decade, as the
work of army reform has been
slowly but steadily progressing in
China, the public estimation of
the soldier has been also under-
going a change. The type of the
men having the direction of
China's Army is very different
from what it was ten years ago.
Lieut-General Yin Ching, to
whom the task of reorganising
the Army has been entrusted,
received his military instruction
in Germany, and subsequently
went to Vienna, where he had
five years' service as an officer in
an Austrian infantry regiment.
He is devoted to his profession
otherwise he would still be in the
diplomatic service, for he has
served two periods as Minister at
Berlin. General Yin-Chang's
qualifications for carrying into
effect the great scheme of Army
reform initiated in 1906 are re-
cognised by all who know him.
The scheme provides for the
organisation of 36 divisions in ten
years. Satisfactory progress is
reported to have been made with
the scheme. Seventeen or eight-
teen divisions have been organis-
ed. It is now proposed to increase
the number to forty-two, and it is
estimated that in 1916 China's
Army expenditures will amount
to eighty-five million taels per
annum—about double the sum
required to-day. We do not see
a great deal of this reform in the
South, but the Army in the North
appears to be one which can no
longer be despised, and if the
reorganisation and training of the
Chinese Army continues to pro-
gress at the rate it is now doing,
China in the course of another ten
years will be a military Power not
to be trifled with.

South China Morning Post.

THE DIVORCE COMMISSION.

Parliament—ever fumbling af-
ter justice to all classes—in its
well-meaning way, endeavoured to
alleviate the matrimonial misfor-
tunes of the masses by the Act of
1895, which conferred upon
justices the power to grant judicial
separation. Lord Gorell, however,
was by no means grateful to
Parliament for that measure.
On the contrary he regarded
separation orders as direct incen-
tives to immorality. He contrasted
the number of suits in the High
Court, in the year before his motion
was tabled, in which decrees
absolute were made with the num-
ber of decrees for judicial separa-
tion, the former being 623, and
the latter only 23. Hence, he
argued, it was reasonable to
assume that in a large proportion
of the judicial separation cases
decided by the justices, divorces
would have been granted had it
been lawful to grant it. And it
is almost impossible to say that
this is not the case or to argue
that the Commission has not the
opportunity of rendering a real
service to many suffering people.
Obviously, then, the greatest in-
terest attaches to the forthcoming
report which, it is to be hoped,
will remove for all time a serious
defect from our judicial procedure.

MOJI COAL TRADE.

The quantity of coal shipped
from Moji to foreign countries
during last month was 79,152
tons, including 53,342 tons to
Hongkong, 8,200 tons to Singa-
pore, 4,100 tons to Saigon, and
3,450 tons to Shanghai.

The coal forwarded to home
ports amounted to 51,201 tons and
that taken for bunkers by foreign
and Japanese vessels to 35,900
and 37,600 tons, respectively.

The total shipment shows an
increase of about 70,000 tons on
the figures for the previous month
and about 30,000 tons as compared
with that for the corresponding
month of last year.

The number of vessels entered
there during the month for coal
were 37 foreign and 130 Japanese
steamers and 38 junks.

The Philippine commission at
an extended session appropriated
P80,000 for the erection of a build-
ing at Manila for the exhibition
and sale of the products of the non-
Christian provinces. The struc-
ture will be erected this year and
then the permanent exposition
and sales department will be
placed under the direction of
Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, newly super-
intendent of schools in Manila.

THE CANTON OUTRAGE.

The country has been shocked by the murder at Canton of the Tatar General of Kwangtung at the hands of a so-called Political Reformer, really a revolutionary of the usual ignorant and misguided type, a product of Japanese education who had recently visited Singapore to stir up opposition to the present Government. There appears to have been no motive other than that of a dislike of a Government of any kind, a virulent anarchy such as one finds fostered by Japan for her own purposes in China. The affair has naturally created a good deal of alarm, and has been compared with the murder of the Governor of Anhwei in the summer of 1907. It may be well therefore to note how far the present conditions are like those of 1907. In the first place that year was notable for the number of minor outbreaks that occurred in various parts of the Empire. There was a strong undercurrent of unrest and dissatisfaction, expressing itself by revolts in the schools, by piratical raids in the deltas and even in the higher reaches of the great rivers and on the interior lakes, and the province of Anhwei itself was the centre of a hotbed of revolutionary propaganda which, however, was of but a superficial character, for it was without funds and without leadership. Local circumstances, too, favoured disorder, whilst the country generally was in a nervous condition. The irresponsibles were pressing for the immediate establishment of a representative Government, and the rivalry of parties in Peking left the way open for considerable shirking of official responsibility. All these things were favourable for the growth of revolutionary sentiment and perhaps of revolutionary organizations, and when the outrage at Anking took place some degree of general alarm was justifiable and natural.

The conditions at the present time are quite different. The beginning that has been made of representative institutions has taken the edge off the general agitation against the Government, and there is much greater readiness to rest patiently and allow of the natural growth of the constitutional plant; whilst there are local distresses in the shape of famine there is no general disorder; nor has there been any special manifestation of revolutionary sentiment in the Two Kwang Provinces, where most of China's "Irishmen" live. The present outbreak is isolated and apparently unsupported by any organization except of a very loose character, and there has been nowhere any expression of sympathy with the murderer. For some time past there has been no sign of violent opposition to the Government, and the very definite steps that have been taken to remove the differences between Manchus and Chinese have done much to mitigate the acerbity of the feelings with which young Chinese have hitherto regarded the present dynasty.

At the same time, the present outrage should serve as a warning to the Government. It may be a symptom, though we do not believe it is, of a more serious and organized opposition to the Government, and it would be neither right nor wise to be satisfied with the mere punishment of the assassin. The strictest enquiry should be made as to his connexions, both in this country and abroad, and if it be found that he had accomplices, which at present it does not appear that he had, every effort should be made to secure them and to make of them an example not to be forgotten. At the same time there needs to be greater vigilance exercised in the prevention of the illicit import of arms and ammunition, especially from the country which sent the Tatsu Maru to those shores.—"National Review."

There has been considerable discussion in the Chinese press as to the connection between the perpetrator of the outrage upon the late Tatar General at Canton and revolutionary societies. Some are maintaining that the murderer is a revolutionary, and others that the incident has no connection with any rebellious party. It will be difficult to know the facts until after the trial of the accused man, but in the meantime it is interesting to remember that Canton is the centre of many revolutionary influences. There

is a large body of Cantonese men who have lived in foreign countries for many years, and have returned to their homes to pass the declining years of life. These have been filled with independent opinions, during their residence abroad. They are also, as a rule, men of means. We would not for a moment suggest that they are revolutionaries, for, as a matter of fact, it has happened that most of those who have been convicted of revolutionary tendencies have proved to be men who have never left their native land. The reason for alluding to this class of returned Cantonese is that they represent, in a large degree, the conflict of new and old opinion in China. Canton has contributed many of the most progressive leaders of the new life in China, but, at the same time, it has also been a stronghold of conservative scholarship. The conflict between the new and the old has been a constant factor in the life of the people, and it has been easy for the restless and ambitious to turn their hands to revolutionary acts. It is altogether probable, therefore, that it will be found, upon the examination of the accused man, that he is in reality connected with revolutionary movements.—"Shanghai Times."

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 18. The military authorities have reported to the Canton Viceroy an attempted rising of anarchists in the Pok-lo district and Kwei-shin districts, the seizure of a quantity of smuggled arms, and the arrest of a smuggler who is found to be a revolutionist. The report says that about a fortnight ago the military authorities received private information that some anarchists had shipped a lot of smuggled arms on the steamer Tai Hing, bound for Wei-chow, and that the contraband was intended for the attempted rising in those districts. On the arrival of the steamer, one pistol, nine smokeless guns, one hundred rounds of ammunition, seven compasses, and one private telegraphic code were located. One of the smugglers was arrested. The others made good their escape. The prisoner was sent down to Canton for trial, and he admitted that he was an anarchist and had taken part in the smuggling of arms. He also betrayed the names of some of his accomplices.

OUR DIARY.

Wednesday, 19th April.
Billiard Match, "Telegraph" Trophy, 9 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph 9.15 p.m.
Thursday, 20th April.
School Sports (Heats) at Race Course, noon.
Saturday, 22nd April.
Geo. Fenwick and Company Annual Meeting, noon.
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese Department) Annual Sports.
Volunteers' Dinner.
Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Skating Race, at Victoria Skating Rink, 7 p.m.
Sunday, 23rd April.
Ball at Victoria Skating Rink.
Monday, 24th April.
Criminal Sessions.
School Sports, Finals, at Race Course.
Tuesday, 25th April.
Hongkong Electric Company Annual Meeting, noon.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 3.45 p.m.
Wednesday, 26th April.
Union Insurance Company Meeting, noon.
China Traders' Company Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Friday, 28th April.
Stockbrokers' Association's Settling Day for April.
Philharmonic Concert.
Saturday, 29th April.
Departure of Coronation Contingent.
Entries close for Lawn Bowls Open Singles Championship.
Hongkong Football Club Annual Dinner.
Monday, 1st May.
Shanghai Spring Race Meeting.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

MEETING OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.

For the purpose of devising ways and means for the celebration locally of the coming event of the year, a meeting was held at the City Hall last evening. His Hon. Sir Francis Pigott, Chairman of the Committee, presided at the meeting, which was poorly attended. At the outset, Sir Francis emphasized the necessity of consulting the public wish, since it was almost certain that the latter would be asked to provide some of the funds. After several sittings of the Committee, a scheme of proposed celebrations had been drawn up after mature deliberation, and which was by no means hit upon in a haphazard sort of manner. Touching upon the question of a military and naval review, the speaker pointed out that the holding of a review was dependent on orders which might be sent from Home. A review would most probably be held on the occasion of the King's Birthday. Following the speaker, then, passed on to the question of a children's entertainment and said that it was generally admitted that the children should be treated in such a way that they would be impressed by and have a lasting remembrance of the occasion. Each child would receive a commemorative medal and in the evening a lantern procession would be held and a reception would be given by His Excellency. As to the question of fireworks and illuminations, he said a small committee had been appointed to consider the question, and a preliminary draft had been prepared, but how it ultimately worked out, of course, depended upon the view which would be expressed by members. He should say that the idea at present was not to have any extravagant illuminations, but to have a simple scheme. It was proposed that the streets be illuminated by red lanterns from the windows, and they also hoped, as part of the scheme, at a given signal, that the words "God Save the King" would be shown. On the following day there would be some sort of a procession, but he thought their Chinese friends were organising something of that nature. These were the rough details of the scheme, and he (Sir Francis), would beg to have any suggestions which any present desired to make.

Mr. H. W. Looker then addressed the meeting. As a member of the public, he wished to enter a strong protest against the notice convening the meeting. There had been rumours from time to time but no notice of the date given. The first word he heard of the meeting was that morning, when he picked up an express which had fallen from his paper. He thought a more suitable method of calling the meeting should have been employed. The speaker touched upon certain aspects of the scheme submitted by the Committee, particularly the arrangements for the children's entertainment, and expressed his dissent from the Committee's views. He thought that the children admitted to the celebrations should be the children of British subjects. He would suggest that the whole programme should be either put before the public in greater detail or that they be given an opportunity of considering what the scheme really meant or what was going to be done.

The Chairman dealt with the points raised by Mr. Looker, and after further discussion the following programme was approved of:—

Thursday, June 22nd, 1911. 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.—Special Service, Cathedral. 2 p.m.—Children to be addressed in their respective schools and to receive a medal apiece and to be provided with tea and refreshments. 7 p.m.—Lantern procession with transparencies showing the Royal Family. 8 p.m.—11 p.m.—Dinner at Government House and reception afterwards. Public Gardens lit up by lanterns, band, refreshments, fireworks and illuminations on land and in harbour.

Friday, June 23rd. Afternoon.—Day procession if suitable arrangements can be made. 7 p.m.—Lantern procession with transparencies showing the Royal Family. 9 p.m.—11 p.m.—Fireworks and illuminations.

Saturday, June 24th. Processions as may be subsequently arranged.

Note.—After dark on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Statue Square and other open spaces to be lit up with lanterns.

GERMANS ADVISED TO LEARN CHINESE.

With reference to the proposal to establish German engineering schools in China, we may note that a well known statesman, said to be the ex-Colonial Minister, Herr Dernburg, has been giving his views on a cognate subject to the representative of a Berlin journal. He remarked that when Japan, England and America, at great expense, established schools in China, in order to spread their language and influence, they knew very well what they were doing, and the outcome had shown them to be right. The strengthening of national prestige was the motto of such establishments. Referring to America's method of getting Chinese students sent to the United States the speaker said it was better, rather than to carry strange languages and strange customs to China, to make the Chinese languages their own. It was much less difficult than was generally believed, and the learning of it was a sacrifice that would be rewarded a thousand-fold. These observations have attracted great attention.—"National Review."

THE WETTER LITANY.

[BY "MALIM DUA"]

When the fierce and sudden gale
Snaps the mast and rends the sail;
When to free our stricken bark,
Plunging blindly in the dark,
Up aloft we fight our way
Bruised and chilled by wind and spray—

Hear the Merchantmen at sea—

Libera nos, Domine!
When the swift and stinging hail
Cuts our faces like a flail;
When the canvas, slitting hard,
Strives to hurl us from the yard;
When we curse through tight-clenched teeth,
Reckless of the void beneath—

Hear the Merchantmen at sea—

Libera nos, Domine!
When a shattered hull we lie
Helpless 'neath a fearful sky,
Where no friendly sail is seen;
When huge combos sweep us clean;
When a shipmate, struggling near,
Drowns while we his cries can hear—

Hear the Merchantmen at sea—

Libera nos, Domine!
When the wind has spat its hate
And the waves their prey await;
When, to leave our sinking craft,
Fighting still—we launch a raft:
When at last the ship is gone;
When 'neath Heav'n we gaze—alone!

Hear the Merchantmen at sea—

Libera nos, Domine!
Some months ago there were many reports that the work on the Ichang section of the Ichang-Szechuan railway was to be stopped, and to begin on the Chungking to Chengtu section. There is no sign, however, of any lessening of activity, nor any other evidences that such reports are true. The work of construction goes on apace, and the sound of engines whistling and of trains running has already become familiar.

Hear the Merchantmen at sea—

Libera nos, Domine!

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Hear the Merchantmen at sea—

Libera nos, Domine!

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. C. Wilks, Esq., who is giving up Housekeeping, to sell by Public Auction

TO-MORROW, the 20th of April, 1911, commencing at 2 p.m., at his residence 8, Kimberly Villas, Kimberly Road, Kowloon,

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
Hall Stands and Chairs, Pictures, Stair Carpets and Bins Road, Sideboard and Morocco Covered Dining Room Suite by Lane, Crawford, Extension Dining Table, Bookcase and Writing Table with Drawers to Match, Drawing Room Suite by Powell & Co., Piano by John Broadwood, Axminster Carpet and Rugs, Etchings and Engravings, Blackwood Ware, Chintz, and Ormolu Clocks, Brass and Bronze Ware, &c., Outlets and Glass Ware, Electro Plate, Dinner and Breakfast Services, Bed Room Suite of Japanese Carved Cherry Wood, Bed Room Suite in Carved Camper Wood, Wardrobes, &c., Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Carpets and Rugs, Fire Brasses and Fan, Gas, American Ice Chest, Coal and Gas Stoves, Kitchen Gear, Solid Nickel and Copper Cooking Utensils, A Special Tokio Built Rickshaw, Iron Safe, Plants in Pots, Tennis Net and Adjustable Poles, with Ratchets, Lawn Roller, &c.

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Terms as usual.

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Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1092]

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Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [968]

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COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [61]

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AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16,

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Institute, PRAYA EAST.

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Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [159]

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Dr. M. H. OHAUN.

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of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [2]

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SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

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TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

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Hongkong 21st January, 1911. [11]

Intimations.



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via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

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EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun four times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

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1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer) ...Lv.	Dairen (") ...Ar.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.	Thurs. Fri.	Fri. Sat.
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Y14.95	(S.M.R. Train) Lv.	6.00 p.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Y11.50	Mukden (") ...Ar.	2.45 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
R 9.60	Changchun (") ...Ar.	5.00 " "	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	(Russian Train) Lv.	11.35 " "	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	Harbin (") ...Ar.	7.25 " "	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.

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R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) Lv.	7.50 p.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	
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Y11.50	(S.M.R. Train) Lv.	7.00	"	"	"	Sun.
	Makden (") Ar.	1.40 p.m.	"	"	"	"
Y14.50	(") Lv.	2.00	"	"	"	"
	Dairen (") Ar.	10.30	"	"	"	"
Y40.00	(Steamer) Lv.	Noon	Wed.	"	Sun.	"
	Shanghai (") Ar.		Th.	Tues.		

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Hongkong, 20th January, 1911. [785]

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GUINNESS'
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in P.N.T.S. and S.P.L.T.S.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.
A. B. C., 6th edition
Western Union.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1911

HOME PRODUCTION.

The average "Westerner" regards China as a dumping-ground for his products. For many hundreds of years he has been steadily increasing his imports to the neighbouring country. They were needed; many are still needed; but as is only natural the Chinese' need for these things are beginning to ask themselves with increasing vehemence why they should not produce them themselves. The dilution of a monopoly is always a matter of serious import—to the monopolist. The Western monopolist in China to-day sees his position threatened by changes which are the logical outcome of the lessons which for so many years he has been teaching his market. Always the world goes round in circles and we are rapidly reaching the point on the circumference of the wheel whence China will change roles, and from importer of all things become producer of many and exporter of much that she now buys abroad. Among the many new industries that have made their bow to the Chinese market the most impor-

tant for the moment are the wool-weaving concerns. They are surely and steadily beating down the opposition of the wool imports and capturing the local markets. There is, for instance, the Shihui mill at Shanghai. It produces 874 yards of cloth daily, or 262,320 yards yearly. Its main object is to supply cloth for the immediate local market, though it hopes soon to be in a position to enter for the Government trade. The factory is under a Chinese superintendent, who has four Europeans under him, but these latter will be dispensed with shortly. The wool used is obtained from North China. About 250 native labourers are employed, half being women. Again, at Lanchow, Kansuh, a similar factory has been started. It began to work only last year although the machinery had been imported from Europe several years ago. At Wuchang also there is a Chinese wool-mill using Japanese machinery, while at Chingho and Tientsin the same industry is in operation. Cotton mills are also numerous and are very rapidly increasing. There are at the present moment in China nearly two thousand modern looms for the manufacture of cotton fabrics. This, of course, is a hopelessly inadequate number to turn out the amount needed by the Empire, but it is a beginning—and from the north grew the oak.

Blest with the cheapest labour the world knows, China must become a producing country second to none. We are teaching her steadily, have been doing so for many years, and she undoubtedly is assimilating the lesson. Our imports may not show a large decrease within the next ten years, but that decrease is certainly threatened and just as certainly will come. When the foreign importer fades into comparative if not complete insignificance beside the local Chinese products, the dawn of the foreigners' defeat in China will have arrived.

HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.

H.M.S. Crescent leaves Hongkong, homeward bound, on Friday.

Mr. Lui Jiau Man will give a lecture at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Thursday evening on the schools of Peking. Mr. Lui has been attending school in Peking for a number of years, and is now on his way to America to take a place in the Legation at Washington, D.C.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 16th April, 1911 (the doors were closed on Good Friday and Saturday last):

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese...	244	118
Chinese.....	110	1,336
Total.....	354	1,454

Meo Cheung sends us a number of photos of the landing of Admiral Hubbard at Blake Pier, yesterday, and informs us that he is in receipt of a letter from Lady May thanking him for several photographs forwarded by him, illustrating the departure from Blake Pier of Sir Henry May and family. Lady May states that the pictures will always remind her of Hongkong, where she spent so many happy years.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Pedro Leong Hing Koo, who passed away at his residence in Macao at 5.30 a.m. on Monday, the 17th inst., at the ripe old age of 68. Mr. Pedro Leong was the late proprietor of the well-known Hing Kee Hotel of Macao, and was known to his numerous European friends in the Far East as "Hing Kee." He was an old land mark of Macao, and was very popular with his European friends, who will now be sorry to learn of his demise. He leaves a big family to mourn his loss.

A party from the H.M.S. Astron engaged in a route march in Shanghai on the 13th.

A large number of time-expired German soldiers are returning home from Tsingtao on the Kleist.

The machine shop plant for the Ichang-Szechuan Railway was supplied by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. G. H. Addison, R.E., Captain J. K. Hughes, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., 2nd-Lieut. J. A. Jervois, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.

The following extract from the "Gazette of India," dated 17th March, is published for information:—Promotions, Indian Army.—No. 198.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Date 10th January, 1911. Alfred Turner Rowlandson, Commandant, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

At the Victoria Skating Rink on Saturday next, an interesting handicap for children will take place at 6 p.m. A prize will be presented by Mr. J. Blake consisting of a silver cup for the winner of the 3.4 mile race. The same day at 7.30 p.m., the Naval and Military Championship will be decided, the distance being four miles. Two prizes will be competed for. For the following day, Saturday, the 22nd inst., further events are being arranged.

Middle Basens is delighting large audiences nightly at the Empire with selections from English, French and Italian. Middle La Pomme also contributes pleasing songs. The programme on the whole is brimful of good things well worth seeing. We understand that the management has just received a fine collection of Pathe's coloured films, depicting famous operas. Next Friday, the well-known opera "Il Trovatore" will be thrown on the screen. Another pleasant announcement to music-lovers in Hongkong is that Sra. Salvati, soprano, and Sr. Falant, baritone, have been engaged and will arrive shortly from Milan, where they have been connected with a well-known Opera Company.

THE HEMP FIEND.

WILL HASHISH TAKE THE PLACE OF OPIUM?

INDIAN DRUG ENTERING INDIA-CHINA.

We have received some very interesting and very important information which, as our French neighbours would say must "make furiously to think" those in authority.

It is concerning the importation of Indian hemp, and the consumption of its products, hashish or bang, in China.

The Indian weed is being largely imported into Indo-China at the present moment, so says our informant, who holds a high position in the military world. He has given us a sprig or two of the hemp plant, which obviously lends itself to the uses of smugglers. With first-hand knowledge of his subject, he declares that this weed, more pernicious than opium or alcohol, will in the near future take the place of opium in the Far East.

It is of small bulk—this deadly weed, is cheap in comparison with its elder brother, opium, and can be smuggled easily. The Opium Convention does not, as far as we know, take account of the danger which threatens from the importation of this drug.

The French authorities in Indo-China absolutely prohibit the hemp plant, but nevertheless it is being taken into the country in ever-increasing quantities. It can be used as a drink, can be smoked or chewed; the physical and mental effects are deadly.

We have not been able to ascertain, as yet, whether this noxious drug has made its appearance in Hongkong, but we take this opportunity of calling the attention of the authorities to the danger of it doing so. It is a danger that should exercise the thoughts of the Legislative Council.

CHINA'S VOLUNTEERS.

THE DANGER OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

"We can do without war for tens of hundreds of years; we cannot do without an army for a day."

In this sentence the editor of a local native newspaper sums up his impressions of the present political situation in China.

He writes on the present volunteer movement, pointing out that in most of the provinces of China at this time bands of citizen soldiers have been formed, but that they are expending their military ardour in the interests of clan battles.

The writer explains that the Chinese volunteers being under the control, naturally, of the Ministry for War, refuse to take orders from the Provincial authorities. The only way, he says, to correct this is to encourage the spirit of patriotism, which at present is manifested locally, so to speak, that is to say the "guardians of the Empire" expend most of their energies in fighting their own people.

The following extract from a leading article in the "Shanghai Mercury" is very apropos of the situation:—

Volunteer or be slaves by and by, was the argument of one speaker. Insure your lives and goods, said another. The best, the only way to do this effectually, is to arm. We have no desire whatever to throw cold water on such sentiments as these. While we have no sympathy, and never have had sympathy with the stupidity of China's Chauvinism, with her old belief in her immense superiority to the rest of the world, and her supercilious assumption of superiority over all other nations, with, in short, the ignorant errors which brought her to the dust, we are by no means prepared to stand mutely by while she is needlessly humiliated, flouted, and debased. If she be guilty of faults, let those faults be openly shown, and as openly remedied. But to attack her without due cause, to denigrate her for no other reason than that she is weak, is to do a thing against which both reason and right feeling rebel. It is no wonder, then, that Chinese patriots are doing all they can to awaken the spirit of their countrymen to a sense both of their wrong and of their duty. What is doubtful about the movement is its permanence. Where is the national debt redemption scheme? It is as dead as we prophesied it would be. In the present over-licence in military matters to fizzle out likewise? There are a few arguments in its favour, but more against. Money, arms, organisation, &c. Where are these to come from as a regular thing, year in, year out? Most important of all, where is the discipline to come from? China is, perhaps, the most ill-disciplined nation on earth. What has just happened at Canton? An assassin has shot a general, and so we are told in a telegram—the whole body-guard of that general took to their heels and ran. Now, an army without discipline is far more dangerous to its own people than it is to an enemy.

Herein, too, is the point at which the interest of the foreign dweller in China's treaty ports becomes engaged. Willy-nilly, he must take note, and very carefully note of the present movement. Were it as certainly under control as a regiment of Prussian infantry is under control, we need not question it at all. But we know quite well that the reverse is the case. Hitherto rioting itself an evidence of the indiscipline to which we refer—has been of the rough and ready kind which for arms takes to bricksbats and other handy missiles, ugly enough but not otherwise dangerous. How would it be if a thousand or two excited native volunteers were to throw in their lot with the old time rioters? In such a guise the question becomes an exceedingly serious one, serious for the foreigner who runs the personal risk, but far more serious for China who runs the national one. We can conceive of no surer way of bringing about the partition of China—otherwise practically impossible—than the use of volunteers. Thus, hence, while we admire the theoretic patriotism of the movement, we call for extreme caution in its practice.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At Thursday's meeting of the council the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt will put the following question:—

"With regard to the installation and operation of a station for wireless telegraphy in this colony, and in view of the fact that the commercial community is becoming restless at the apparent inaction of this Government, will the Government state definitely what steps it may be prepared to take to furnish what is now an absolute necessity for a colony, the greatest part of whose trade and life is connected with shipping?"

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

The Chinese Consul General in Australia has reported to the Board of Foreign Affairs the introduction of new laws regarding Chinese emigrants into the Commonwealth, and has asked the Board to notify the authorities of the different provinces. The Consul despatch states that the new laws will exclude all intruders and also well inflict severe punishment on them. Before the enforcement of these new laws, Chinese who discovered were leniently dealt with. Before the enforcement of these drastic measures, the offenders were subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and were to be deported afterwards. According to these new laws, the offenders will either be fined £100 or imprisoned for a period of six months. In either case, they have to be deported afterwards. Owing to the continued discovery of these persons, who came on their own account or aided, the Consul cannot see his way to protest against the enforcement of these laws. The Consul advised the Chinese generally not to try to get into Australia by this dishonest and fraudulent method, as it will only mean disgrace and a heavy loss. On receipt of this despatch from the Board of Foreign Affairs, the Canton Viceroy has notified the public generally.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN
H. C. D. FRAMPTON.

We regret to record the death of Capt. H. C. D. Frampton, a well known China coast skipper, who passed away at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday morning. Some ten days ago he was admitted to that institution suffering from pneumonia and, despite unremitting care, death ensued. The deceased gentleman was for many years with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. For the last three years he had charge of the s.s. Larles trading between Hongkong and Saigon, and until quite lately, when signs of chest trouble became apparent, he looked as though many years of activity and health were yet before him.

The deceased, who will be mourned by quite a host of friends here, leaves an aged mother, wife of the late Major Frampton, who resides at Teignmouth in Devonshire, and his wife, whose home is in London.

He is to be succeeded on the Lurtes by Chief Officer Page. The funeral takes place to-day, the cortege passing the monument at 5.30 p.m.

According to figures published in the "Asahi," the actual "net profit" from the Japanese Government monopolies for the fiscal year ending the 31st ultimo amounted to Yen 62,153,700, against an estimated net "profit" of Yen 61,311,490.

The exports of the port of Tairen during March were 129,387 tons in thirty-four steamers, showing an increase of 5,700 tons over the previous month. Beans were 11,853 tons, other cereals 4,107 tons, bean cake 20,446 tons, seeds 2,188 tons, oils 1,800 tons and sundries 469 tons. Beans decreased by 14,000 tons, whilst bean cake increased by 12,000 tons compared with the previous month. Of this 21,030 tons went to Japan; Shanghai took 9,943 tons; Amoy 2,309 tons; Hull 2,029 tons and Antwerp 1,141 tons.

OPIUM CURSE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH THE SECRET SERVICE.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.] Manila, April 10.

A little baby lay on its mother's breast on the bed under the mosquito curtains. The tiny room reeked with the fumes from the opium pipe the woman was smoking.

Men of the Secret Service filled the room into which they had broken. The house was being raided and this was the last capture. The woman denied that she was smoking, even with the pipe in her hands. She had lighted it to make her baby sleep, she said. Afterwards before the Chief the excuse was substantiated.

The incident throws a baleful light on the curse of opium. The mother explained that before her baby's birth she had been an opium smoker, and that when the little thing was born—it is now only eight months old—it would not sleep without opium. She did not smoke, she affirmed, but merely lit the pipe and, by blowing through the stem kept it smouldering, the fumes enveloping the baby!

Even before it had arrived in this world it had been sacrificed on the altar of the drug!

Physiologically and psychologically the incident is interesting. It is one of the completest examples of hereditary and environment that I have come across. The child is a confirmed slave to opium, almost a smoker at eight months! The mother does not actually enjoy the pipe herself, but lights it only for the sake of her little baby. Can one wonder that "decent-minded" people oppose the traffic in the drug?

HOME POLITICS.

London, April 3.—The battle in Parliament over the Veto Bill began at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The policy of the Unionist party is to delay the bill as much as possible. No less than nine hundred amendments have been proposed, not to mention notices of one hundred and seventy-three questions. To-day alone, twenty-seven different questions were put to the Premier, whose answers throughout were couched in the most concise terms.—"Osaka Mainichi."

POLICE COURT.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

Two Tim was charged this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in possession of 530 taels of loose opium. He was arrested in Connaught Road by Chinese Excise Officer No. 108.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and stated that he did not know what was in the box. He was a coolie, and the box was given to him by a man to take to Wing Lok Wharf. His Worship—Do you want to call witnesses?

Defendant—I have only been here for ten days, and don't know anybody.

Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth stated that the opium was worth \$640, and he asked his Worship to impose a heavy fine, as this was Chinese loose opium and it went to show that there is a considerable traffic in loose opium in the Colony.

His Worship—You are fined \$1,000, or three months' imprisonment.

A man went into No. 21 D'Aguiar Street yesterday when the inmates of the house were absent. He helped himself to a jacket. He was brought before the magistrate this morning and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Li Tai was charged this morning with the theft of five jackets, two pairs of trousers, and \$2.40 in money, from No. 1 Tze Mi Alley. After hearing the evidence the magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Major A. H. S. Hart-Synnot, D.S.O., General Staff Officer, having left the Command for England on 12th inst., is struck off the strength of the Command accordingly.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., to confirm certain resolutions, was held this morning at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Sir Hormusjee Mody, Messrs. H. P. White and J. Scott Harston (consulting committee), T. F. Hough, J. M. E. Machado, D. J. Jupp, Enos Seth, G. Rapp, T. W. Hornby, T. E. Clark, J. W. Taylor and J. A. Tarrant (secretary).

The Chairman said this was merely a confirmatory meeting, and should any shareholder wish to ask questions he would be pleased to answer them.

There were no questions, and the Chairman therefore proposed the confirmation of the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship.
Lt. Day, K.O.Y.L.I., beat O. Willson, 6-3; 6-4; 6-4.
Event "B" Single Handicap A. Class.

R. J. Saunders (owes 30) beat Captain G. T. Brierley (owes 30) 4-6; 6-2; 6-4.

Event "B" Single Handicap B. Class.

G. A. Cooke, R.N., (owes 15) beat C. B. Johnson (owes 15), 6-4; 6-4.

R. Sutherland (owes 4-0) beat H. E. Hoffman (scratch) 6-2; 1-6; 6-3.

Doubles Handicap B. Class.
Lt. Attwood and Lt. Anheham (owes 15) beat H. L. Garrut and T. G. Weall (owes 15) 6-2; 6-3.

Event "D" Professional Pairs.
Dr. Aubrey and Dr. Fisher R.N., (Medical) beat L. Le Breton and C. C. Hickling (Merchants) 6-3; 6-2.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The directors' report presented at the fifty-seventh ordinary general meeting, 29th March, 1911, is as follows:—The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last. These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of £375,363 13s. 6d., inclusive of £124,168 0s. 4d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum paid in October last absorbed £78,000, and a further sum of £21,000 has been appropriated to pay a bonus to the staff. The amount now available is therefore £276,363 13s. 6d., and the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent., per annum, making fourteen per cent. for the whole year; to add £25,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £1,625,000; to add £10,000 to the officers' superannuation fund; to write off premises account £25,000; and to carry forward the balance of £126,363 13s. 6d.

KING MANOEL.

ROYALIST HOPES OF RESTORATION.

A powerful movement is on foot for restoring King Manoel to the throne of Portugal, says a home paper of March 12th. Hope beats strong in the hearts of the Royalists that even before the end of the present year his Majesty may come into his own again.

States the "Pall Mall Gazette," a representative of which has had an interview with a leading member of the Monarchist party who is now in England. There is no intention of a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic by the assassination of the members of the Government, but the Monarchists hope to find an opportunity of testing their strength at the elections which come on next month.

OUR LETTER BOX.

HONGKONG AND THE CORONATION.

To the Editor "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—The skeleton programme of the Coronation festivities submitted for public approval hardly seems to me to be an ideal one.

It may be that practical considerations not apparent to me render what might be considered an ideal programme impossible of attainment and the following suggestions must be taken as being made subject to this contingency.

To take the case of the entertainment of the children first. The programme appears to contemplate the children being gathered together in their schools, given an address, presented with a medal, and then given tea and refreshments.

The idea of an "address" in connection with the entertainment of children assembled in school does not appeal to me. It savours too much of a lecture. It must be remembered, too, that the children will be of ages ranging from 20 or thereabouts to a much more youthful age and what might be understood and appreciated by one age might be regarded as a lesson by another.

A few simple words indicating the loyalty which should be entertained for our Sovereign, the honour they should be held in, and the protection and benefits we enjoy under their rule, which can easily be understood by all ages, appear to me to be all that is required.

I also think the tea might be associated with some form of amusement if a practical method of doing so can be hit upon.

Another feature of this branch of the programme which strikes me is that it leaves the children at the Peak and some on the lower levels, whose education takes place at home, altogether in the cold.

If any children are to be associated with the Coronation the class I refer to should undoubtedly be included. It would be a comparatively simple matter to assemble them all together and give them an afternoon's enjoyment in the grounds of Mountain Lodge, or the Mount, if the owners would kindly lend them for the purpose. Sports and tea would seem to be the best method of entertaining them and a medal would be a fitting complement to the entertainment.

I also think, since consideration for, and sympathy with, the afflicted is pre-eminently a Kingly quality, that some attempt might be made to render the inmates of the Public Hospitals temporarily oblivious to the monotony of their suffering and of their pain.

It is I think a matter of regret that no military and naval display is proposed. I quite appreciate the consideration for the forces which desires to save them from the fatigue of standing for a long time under arms on two close occasions during the hot weather; but it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise some method of display at the Coronation which avoided this. It is, above all things, a time of pomp and ceremony; of demonstration of Government and the powers that lie behind Government.

A better opportunity could not be had of bringing home to the large population of this Colony a lively sense of the protection it enjoys while dwelling and trading here, and of the political significance of the Throne and the force supporting the Throne.

The display need not be prolonged. All that is required is that it should be effective. A landing of the Kowloon and Naval Forces at various portions of the Colony, and a march by them to Statue Square, where they would join a general gathering of the troops on the island; culminating in a march round similar to that so recently and impressively carried out, would be all that would be necessary. The saluting point of His Excellency could appropriately be fixed at the Statue of the King himself, and a proclamation, or address, or something of that description, by His Excellency would form a fitting finale to an imposing display.

One suggestion I have to make as regards illumination. Why should not a chain of bonfires be lighted on the Kowloon Hill? Given due weather it would add

enormously to the spectacular effect as compared with lanterns displayed on buildings difficult to view save by piece-meal.

One other suggestion and I come to an end. Since the exercise of mercy is one of the divinest of the Prerogatives of Kingship, why not associate the commencement of the new reign by an exhibition of Kingly clemency in the form of a review of the sentences of the prisoners in the gaol, and a remission of such of them, or such part of them, as might not be considered prejudicial to the public interest. This, I admit, is more a question for the Government than for the community; but if the community express the desire the Government should give it every consideration.

I enclose my card.

Yours, &c.,
A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY.

Hongkong, April 19th.

BILIBID AND OPIUM.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT'S CRUSADE AGAINST VICE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Manila, April 16.

The Philippine Government's crusade against the opium vice is surely, if slowly, having effect. Within a generation the drug will have been eliminated from the Islands.

The Secret Service last month secured close on fifty convictions against smugglers. The sentences imposed averaged six months.

In this connection it is interesting, if disappointing, to note that the method adopted by the Philippine Government to discourage opium smoking—hard labour in Bilibid Prison—is not meeting with the success it deserves.

The prisoners on dismissal as a rule are cured of the habit, but at the slightest sign of "interior" trouble, indigestion, cholera, or other sickness, they fly to the pipe for relief.

The authorities assure me that the present generation of opium smokers, which they believe will be the last, are too strongly imbued with the merits of the drug ever to refrain from its use. They recognise its evils but are very strongly of opinion that these are overbalanced by its virtues.

The inflated price of opium, due to the stringent measures in operation against its use, is the most powerful deterrent that could be employed. It is impossible for the majority of Chinese here, or Filipinos to purchase so costly a luxury, and continence is therefore being imposed.

Without going into the merits or demerits of the opium question in connection with the alternatives to the drug which its abolition will certainly introduce, I can say from first-hand knowledge that the Islands are being rid of the curse.

"HANGED, DRAWN AND QUARTERED."

A CHINESE METHOD OF WARNING EVILDOERS.

We learn from the native newspapers that the Chinese Government propose to make use of the remains of the Manchu surveyor who sold plans of the Manchurian fortifications and was executed for the crime in a novel manner as a deterrent to other evildoers.

The man, as we reported, was executed, and the Government will now preserve his mutilated body in a glass case and expose it to public gaze as a warning to others who might prove traitors to their country.

As a modern, and Chinese, example of the "hanged, drawn and quartered" system the idea is not without interest.

The chief American exports to China and Hongkong for the year 1910 were—Wheat flour, \$2,871,742; illuminating oil, \$5,923,292; and cotton cloths \$4,151,340. The total exports reached a value of \$21,081,562, being a decrease of nearly 25 per cent from the previous year.

News reached Shanghai on the 13th inst. that the men J. A. B. Ezra and S. Moosa, against whom warrants had been issued, had reached Yokohama but had immediately left again. The day before a report gained currency that they had been arrested there, but this now turns out to be untrue.

THE PLAGUE.

From Chinese sources, says Dr. Wu, chairman of the International Plague Conference, we learn that the first case of pneumonic plague, reported in Manchuria, occurred at the town of Manchouie, on October 12, 1910, (6th of 9th moon), but owing to the energetic action of the Russian authorities only about 400 died. The last case was reported on December 25, i.e., two and a half months after the outbreak. The first cases reported in Harbin were on November 7 (6th of 10th moon), when two tarabagan hunters who had arrived from Manchouie, were lodged in the shop of an artisan, well mechanic. These two men died of plague and infected four others, with whom they lived. From this time forth the epidemic began to spread rapidly, and Harbin soon earned an unenviable reputation as a plague distributing centre from whence it spread into central and southern Manchuria and far into the northern Provinces of Chihli and Shanlung.

The following few dates are of interest as showing the rate at which certain centres became infected:—Manchouie, October 12, 1910; Tientsin, December 4, 1910; Harbin, November 7, 1910; Hulanho, (not on a railway) December 1; Shuangchengtu, January 5, 1911; Kungshengto, December 14, 1910; Kirin city (eighty miles from a railway, January, 1911; Mukden, January 2, 1911; Hsinminfu, January 1, 1911; Chinghsiafu, (not on a railway), January 15, 1911; Tientsin, January 15, 1911; Peking, January 2, 1911; Chofoo, (by sea from Tientsin) January 21, 1911; Tsinanfu, February 7, 1911.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[Via Japan.]

New York, April 5.—Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, replying to the interpellation in the Senate with regard to the part taken by the Government in making contracts for American shipyards for the construction of Argentine battleships, admitted that the "dollar diplomacy" is to disclose the secrets of the U. S. Navy to that country. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer, is quoted as saying that in the said battleships the American fire control system will be adopted and the torpedo tubes are to be constructed according to the American naval model. The same course will be taken in the construction of Chilean battleships, the bidding for which will take place to-day at the Chilean Legation in Washington.—"Jiji Shimpu."

New York, April 5.—It has been settled that the Mexican insurgent leader Madero will proceed to the capital to hold a peace conference. The Premier has sent him a pass guaranteeing his safety.

To-day, Mr. Harrison was elected Mayor of Chicago for the fifth time.—"Asahi."

Washington, April 3.—Mr. Knox, U. S. Secretary of State, had a conference with President Taft, in connexion with a report that probably Japan contemplates some revision in the text of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, so as to enable the Anglo-American arbitration treaty to be concluded.—"Osaka Asahi."

President Taft is reported to have stated that there is good hope of an arbitration treaty being concluded between England, America, Japan and France.—"Osaka Mainichi."

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the 13th:—Chong Rubber Estates Tls. 31-2 cash. Bukit Toh Alang R. Tls. 31-2 cash. Anglo-Java Estate Tls. 63-4 cash. Sengala Rubber Estate Tls. 2-50 cash.

We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. that they have received cable advices of the declaration of the following dividends: Kuala Lumpur 6s. per share; Highland and Lowlands 4s. per share; United Sumatras 3d. per share; and London Asiatic 15 per cent.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

We are desired to state that on the occasion of Lady Lugard's weekly At Home on Friday, next, Mr. Timmerscheidt, accompanied by Mr. Danenberg, has kindly consented to play the whole of the Cesarfrank Sonata, and Mr. Denman Fuller also has most kindly promised to play.

Lady Lugard will address some 200 European children—members of the Ministering Children's League—at Government House to-morrow, Thursday, at 3.45 p.m.

RUSSIAN HORSES FOR IMPERIAL STUD.

To-morrow sixty horses, for the Imperial stud, which have been stabled for some days at Shanghai, will leave for Peking. Under instructions from the Imperial Chinese Government, Dr. W. L. Chow, Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class of the Garde Imperiale (France), visited Voronej (Russia) to purchase horses for the Imperial Government for stud and other purposes, and selected sixty horses ranging in age from three to four and a half years, and averaging nearly sixteen hands in height, including six stallions, sixteen mares and thirty-eight geldings. After purchase at Voronej, the horses were conveyed by rail to Odessa—a journey of six days—and then shipped to Shanghai by the Russian steamer Sibir, which left Odessa on January 30 and arrived at Shanghai on the 10th instant—a voyage lasting seventy days.

Throughout the voyage the animals were under the personal supervision and attendance of Dr. Chow, who holds the highest veterinary degrees obtainable in France and has spent upwards of ten years in that country in pursuance of his studies, and it is probably due to his diligence that they arrived in Shanghai in such excellent condition. The changes in climatic conditions and insubordination of stable hands made his task most difficult, and every credit is due to him for the able manner in which he executed, not only the usual duties of veterinary surgeon, but also of purchaser, shipper and manager of the consignment. At present the horses show few signs of the fact that they have recently completed a long sea voyage, and seem to be in almost perfect condition and to appreciate their stabling.

To-morrow the first batch will leave Shanghai for Tientsin, on route to Peking, by the C. M. S. Kungping, and the second batch will leave by the same steamer at a later date. The horses are of the same type as the Russian cavalry horse, and a strain which it has taken nearly 200 years to bring to the present state of perfection includes the old and well-known Norfolk and Norman blood.

THE SHORT-LIVED REBELLION.

Now that the Ichang soldiers have returned we are able to get some really accurate information of what happened in this short-lived rebellion, says a correspondent of the "N. C. D. News."

Most of the trouble was in the Chien-chiang district, where something like 10,000 people got together and looted the houses of all the rich in the district, broke into the gaol and freed the prisoners. They seem to have had it all their own way, as the local soldiers soon joined with the rebels. On the arrival of the Ichang troops the number in the field had considerably decreased, mostly because all the looting possible was over, and there being nothing more to gain, many had returned to their homes.

Those who remained, armed as they were with ancient weapons of warfare, were soon overcome by the modern-armed troops, and the result was a quick dispersion. Eighty-six were left dead on the field, while not one of the troops was injured. The leader of the rebellion was shot during the fight, and his head was brought in for reward. Of those captured, over thirty are said to have been beheaded.

THE JAPANESE BOGEY.

It is whispered, doubtless without authority, but still persistently whispered, that the secret reason which the Administration has for urging the fortification of Panama is—the fear of Japan. The whispered argument for the Mann Bill against spies (who, in one hundred and twenty years of our national existence have never before disturbed us) is—the Japanese. The reason for the secret sending to Congress and the ostentatiously frightened withdrawal of the confidential report on the army was—the Japanese. The villains of the little stories in which foreign officers bargain in broken English for plans of Corregidor Island, or in which secret non-English-speaking wireless stations are discovered on the shores of Puget Sound, or vast stores of arms, ammunition, and explosives found on the Sandwich Islands are—the Japanese.

Now we make bold to say that the Administration has no fear of Japan, has no knowledge of Japanese plots, no suspicion that any such plots exist—no idea, no thought, dream, or fancy that Japan desires anything but permanent friendship with this country. The General Staff may pull its sword bolt up a hole when ever it learns of a stranger with a camera; Senator Beveridge may hear the tocsin of war every time the clock strikes; and Mr. Hobson may sleep with a revolver in each hand and a cutlass in his teeth; but we are confident that President Taft, Secretary Knox, Assistant-Secretary Wilson, and those who know the outlook best retire at night to restful couches, undisturbed by dreams of burning cities and ports ravaged by hordes of barbarians descending out of the East.

Such being the case, it is simply criminal for "Jingo" Congressmen, anxious for big army and navy appropriations, and newspapers eager for sensation, to harp eternally on a Japanese-American war. They have wrought a part of the people up to a state bordering on hysteria on the subject. They have made our Congressional debates and our newspapers the laughing-stock of reasonable men of other lands. Abroad they talk of our Japanese bogey, of our national panic and madness. If ever there were a grotesque aberration, a crack-brained infatuation, it is the cherishing of the idea of an armed Asiatic invasion of the United States. Some time ago newspapers, otherwise sensible, published columns about what purported to be the War College's plans for retaliating on Tokyo after a Japanese army of 200,000 had captured San Francisco. The thing is so absurd that it sounds like alcoholic delirium. The Japanese would no more dream of trying to land a hostile army on the Pacific Coast than on the moon. The physical impossibility of transporting across the Pacific such an army with its supplies is absolute, as every military man knows. But were it not possible, it would be the very move we should wish an enemy to make—a move to his utter destruction.

Von Moltke once said that he knew a thousand ways of getting an invading army into England, but not a single way to get it out again.—"Worlds Work."

The "Oriental Economic Review" makes the striking suggestion that "the Carnegie Committee headed by Senator Root should recommend the use of a portion of the new Peace Fund for the thrashing-out once for all of the real genesis of the intermittent recurrence of this deplorable war-scare." It believes that an international body of eminent scholars and distinguished statesmen could in no way contribute more to civilization than by making an exhaustive study of all possible causes of conflict between the United States and Japan. If there be any ground for fearing a conflict, let us find out what it is, and remove it without an appeal to "the inhuman test of war." And, if there be no ground for such a fear, if there be no issue between us, no solitary reason for conflict, if it be true that the Japanese continue to cherish toward us that tradition of friendship which we so long thought a sacred thing to them from the very beginning of their modern era—then let us throw off this national nightmare.

LATE SHIPPING NEWS.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Kleist, for Europe &c., on the 10th April:—
Appelton, J. G. Jones, O. G.
Ah Fong Junken, Mr. & Mrs.
Ah Hang Mrs.
Alleson, J. L. Kollmann, J. D.
Aughonbough, Koun Leo Seap
Mr. and Mrs. Kunth, H. Percy
Backhouse, Mr. Luttroughaus, P.
& Mrs. J. H. Laflity, John
Barlow, S. H. Lu Wah Song
Bendixon, Capt. Li Sian Yang
Betz, Mr. & Mrs. Lam Chan Leo
G. W. Leo Yet
Berger, C. E. Iyauré, Mr.
Boyes, Mr. & Mrs. Mory, Col. Dr.
J. A. Metzettin, Mr.
Bronnan, A. and Mrs.
Burmaster, J. A. Molvin, J. D.
Blacky, Paul Mon On
Brandt, Mr. Mitchell, G. B.
Chu Yok Pang Mortenson, Mr.
Coher, A. B. Neal, T. G.
Clark, J. S. Ng Seng Toi
Campbell, T. G. Mr. & Mrs.
Christensen, N. Nelson, I. B.
Clous, Miss A. Ng Sheng Fung
Droop, Dr. and servant
Fiches, L. Ng Kam Hom
Elwood, W. and servant
Fong Ng Syo Nelson, Mrs. A.
Gooko, A. Niojah, H.
Goyarep, E. A. Palmer, H. G.
Goyarep, Mrs. N. Pierson, A. D.
T. H. Y. Quiner, I. T.
Gordon, J. R. Raynor, E. A.
Hoh Sau Lau & family
servant
Hung Chui Po Reggo, H. E.
and party Roehr, Mr.
Hollmann, G. Rtosdes, Miss C.
Hogley, C. A. Schell, L. J.
Hoskyn, J. O. Schlatter, Mr.
Hardwood, O. Stuger, E. and family
Hickmann, H. B. Surplus, R.
Heinz, A. Swan, M. C.
Joyce, J. Hay-Speller, A. G.
man Wong Siu Tong
Joralee, A. A. Wymann, R.
Jorney, Mr. and Young, U. H.
Mrs. W. S.

The public should be grateful for the exposure of an impostor named Li Chung-shong, who has been figuring considerably in several parts of China under different aliases as a successful evangelist. Some time ago he delivered an address in the Martyr's Memorial Hall of the Y.M.C.A., Shanghai. There he professed to have performed sundry remarkable feats in Mongolia. This address completely deceived foreigners and Chinese alike. On Sunday the fraud was discovered, but the "evangelist" had decamped a few minutes previously through a back door.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [1085]

Intimations

HAM.

Sand for our
AUSTRALIAN
"DAIRY FARM"
BRAND HAM.
The Finest Smoked Hams
on the Market.
The Dairy Farm Co.,
Limited.

POPULAR

"ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [84]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.
FRENCH STORE,
6 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINE, with a Cutting Machine, Stones, &c. Only 9 months in use.
For particulars call at
VIC. ATIENZA,
32, Caine Road.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1088]

GRANITE & MARBLE

Monuments

Repairs & Cleaning
Undertaken
WREATHS.
[874]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALON.
Has Always on Hand
CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.
19, D'Arville Street, Hongkong.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.
Hongkong 28th Mar., 1911. [990]

THE BEST SHERRIES ARE

THE MARQUES DEL MERITO'S.



SHERRY



JEREZ

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., April 20.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., May 26.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., May 20.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN".....Fri., June 16.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....Sat., June 10.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., July 7.
"MONTAGUE".....Wed., June 28.	"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Fri., July 28.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., July 1.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN".....Fri., Aug. 18.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., July 22.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Sept. 15.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific Direct Line).....£71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (named Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£48. Via New York.....£45. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN	CHIPSUNG	Friday, 21st April, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	KUMSANG	Friday, 21st April, Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 22nd April, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days). The steamers "Kulsang," "Nausang" and "Kooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 216. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO"	6,252	F. S. Cowley	4th May
"KUMERIO"	6,252	G. B. McGill	8th May
"LUCERIO"	6,400	J. Mathis	8th June

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucerio" and "Orterio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780. Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
Tjilaroen	SHANGHAI	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half April
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	1st half May
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half May	JAVA	1st half May
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half May	SHANGHAI	1st half May
Tjinsahl	JAVA	1st half May	JAVA	2nd half May
Tjinkini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	2nd half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 846. York Buildings. [974]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID....	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, T. 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000 MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE....	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. Itizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 12th May, at Noon. TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon. FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOSA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Higinio, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 a.m.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.
* Carries dock passengers. Calling at Koolung and Shimizu.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To London, per New Steamer
Kamo Maru	9,000	26th April	1st class Single...Y550 Return... 825
Aki	7,000	10th May	2nd class Single... 540 Return... 560
Mishima	9,000	24th "	Old Sir. 1st class Single 500 Return 750 2nd class Single 340 Return 495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To Pacific Coast Common Points
Tamba Maru	7,000	26th April	1st class Single...£80 2nd... £31
Awa	7,000	28th May	To London via New York 1st class Single...£60 via St. Lawrence 1st class Single...£59
Inaba	7,000	20th June	

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [5]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	20th April, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	20th " 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWHOOWANG	"WUHU"	21st " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	22nd " M'night.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	26th " D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	25th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAKUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming" saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheonan, Linan, Chinkua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 34. Agents. Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [9]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRATIS and COLOMBO.

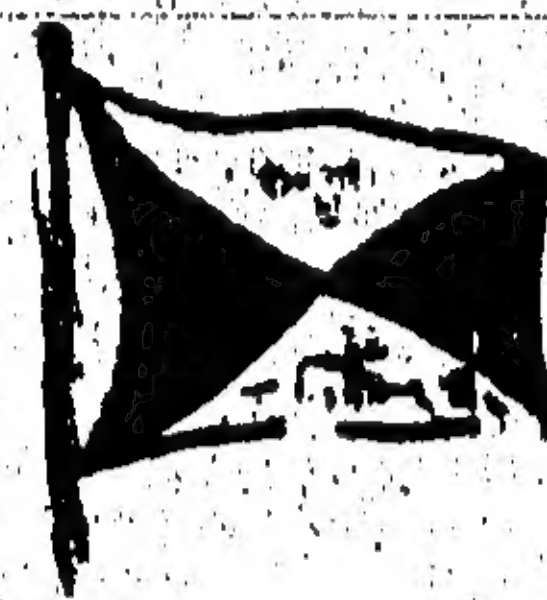
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg:
S.S. Bayern.....20th April	S.S. Rheinisch.....20th April
Freinfels.....5th May	S.S. Senegambie.....28th April
Boandla.....18th May	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
Slavonia.....4th June	S.S. Belgavia.....10th May
Segovia.....18th June	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
Spezia.....1st July	S.S. Suevia.....10th May
Siloria.....12th July	
C. Ford. Lucina.....23rd July	

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office. [956]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th Apr., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 29th Apr., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911. [14]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)		
STEAMSHIPS.	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
Haiyang...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins...	FRIDAY, 21st April, at 11 A
Haitan ...	Capt. J. S. Roach.....	TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 A

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).

Haimun...Capt. J. W. Evans SUNDAY, 23rd April, at 11 a.m. Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapralck & Co.,
General Managers.

957]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	April 7.	April 29th, at Noon.
St. Albans.....	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KA'SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
• America Maru.....	11,000	A. G. Stevens.....	Friday, May 5, 1 p.
† Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.
• Nippon Maru.....	11,000	H. S. Smith.....	Friday, June 2, 1 p.

† Triple Sorews, turbine engines. • Twin Sorews.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Peru and Chilean Ports

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
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Hongkong Maru.....11,000 H. Hinokuma Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.

Kyo Maru.....17,800 H. Nishi Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.

The Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANILA, BALABA, CALAO, ILOILO, VALPARAISO and COLOMBO on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier). [969]

LOG BOOK.

In spite of the brisk demand for officers that has arisen in home ports, there is a large surplus of men on the China coast looking for employment. At Shanghai there are quite a dozen thus seeking berths, while Hongkong is reported to have thirty or more unemployed officers staying on shore.

The "Manchuria Daily News" states that Messrs. Chingkee & Co., a Chinese shipping firm of Tairen, is reported to have made arrangements for the purchase of the new steamer Shanghai to be placed on the Company's Antung-Tairen-Tientsin regular steamer service now being operated by the chartered steamer Nissin Maru.

The Hailu Conservancy's report states that the proposed fourth cutting which has just been commenced in the Pailo is 3.8 miles in length and about 3,000 mow of land is required. If done by manual labour, it is estimated that it would cost about Tls. 600,000, whereas, with the dredger it is expected that half that cost will suffice and the work take fifteen working months.

It is reported from Sascho that the keel of a shallow draught gunboat which is to be used as a coast defence vessel in Chosen is to be laid down there.

The Laisang landed 458 Chinese immigrants at Penang on the 7th of April, and the Quinta landed 1,020 Chinese passengers at Bangkok from Swatow on the 30th of March.

The German cruiser Schornhorst, Leipzig and Titania and the torpedo-bomb destroyer Taku arrived at Kobe on Tuesday, 4th inst.

The German cruiser Nurnburg, 3,350 tons, arrived at Nagasaki on 5th inst. from Kobe, via Miyajima, and remained there about ten days.

The German s.s. Korat was sold and landed over to the Fukugawa Unyu Kaisha, Saga, at Nagasaki on 6th inst. She is 1,233 tons net and was built in 1895 for the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

HUGE WAVE SHIVERS SHIP.

New York, March 10.—After one of the stormiest trips of her whole experience, the Mauretania arrived this morning, nearly twelve hours late. All the way over she bucked head seas and heavy winds, so that her average speed was cut down to 24.36 knots an hour, and her total running time came to four days, twenty-two hours and thirty-five minutes. On Monday about midnight one of the mightiest combers that ever crinkled the ocean's bosom slapped her right in the face with such a lick that the great Unarder stopped and shivered through her whole fabric. The wave struck her bow-on and spent its force along her port side. Even with a free board as high as a house her upper works suffered. The forward superstructure was dented, the huge steel buckle of the boat deck bulwark was bent in and fifty feet of tough teakwood rail along the top of the shield-like arrangement was ripped away entirely and went overboard in splinters. The wheel-house looms eighty feet above the water line, but even that far up six of the thick plate windows were broken in and the quartermasters were showered with fragments of glass.

WORLD'S NEWS.

[FROM "N.O. DAILY NEWS"]

AERONAUTICS.

London, April 13.—An aviator named Prior flew on a monoplane from London to Paris, without a halt, in 240 minutes (four hours and nine minutes).

THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

London, April 13.—Telegrams from Epervay state that six well-known firms have had their premises burned at Ay, and 311 vats of wine were broken in the cellars of one firm alone. The mob was wading ankle-deep in wine.

Ay is a town in the Department of the Marne, south of Rheims, and is within the arrondissement of Epervay. Demonstrations against the Government have been taking place in the Ay, the neighbouring Department, on account of the abolition of the district from the privilege of champagne.

INDIAN NEWS.

Bombay, March 17.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ernest Albert Croft, an Australian, with cheating. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who assumed different names at different places, arrived in Bombay recently from Aden. At the latter place, where he called himself a doctor, he is alleged to have induced people to lend him money on the pretext that he was expecting a draft from Australia. When he arrived in Bombay he put up at the Hotel Majestic and commenced cheating tailors and other tradesmen. He also induced people to lend him money amounting to about Rs. 800 by telling them that he was writing a book which would be shortly published and that he would soon return their money. He opened an account with Messrs. Cox and Co. and subsequently drew cheques for double the amount that he had deposited. Inspector Favel on receiving certain information arrested the accused on the 8th instant. The Magistrate framed charges against the accused of having cheated Messrs. Cornaglia and Co., Troncher and Co., and the Poona Dairy Co., to the extent of Rs. 150. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 155 or, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for two and a half months.

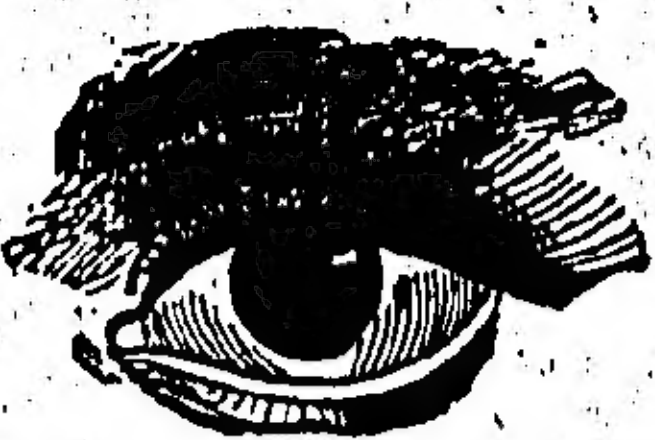
Alahabad, March 21.—With regard to Renter's telegram as to the wounding of a sailor in the fight with gun-runners between Aden and Perim it is understood that the blow was handed some little time back with Bluejackets from the "Prosperino" in order to assist in watching the coast line. The Turks were on the alert further to the north, and hence gun-runners from Jibohi were trying to land arms within the limits of the Aden Protectorate. It is possible that the blow above mentioned has been engaged in a little fight at Ras Alara.

Rangoon, March 22.—While on his way down the river to Syriam, last evening, a European named J. Allison, formerly a sergeant of the Rangoon Police, jumped overboard from a ferry boat and all effort to save him proved futile. The deceased was 28 years old, having been in the police for a short time only after taking his discharge from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Shwebo. He lost his last position in the Burmah Oil Co. on Saturday and had been since despondent, but at the time he was on board he seemed very jovial and challenged one of his friends to a swimming match which the latter declined. Allison before he could be prevented jumped off from the side of the boat.

JAPANESE SENTIMENT.

Japan does not wish to remain on an exceptional footing in her relations with any foreign country because of a difference in race between her people and other peoples of the civilized world. It is humiliating to Japanese national pride to acknowledge any inferiority even by innuendo; or, while the clause in the old treaty is nominally bi-lateral and runs against American immigrants to Japan as well as vice versa, it is in intent a curtailment of the liberty of Japanese subjects to enter and reside in the United States. By eliminating this provision the new treaty makes the much-desired concession of perfect equality to Japan. It is a matter of sentiment; and, Japanese sentiment being satisfied, it is understood that the government at Tokyo itself will adopt needed regulations to prevent any considerable emigration of Japanese to the Western Hemisphere. In fact, such regulations have been in force for several years, and the number of residents of Japanese nationality in the United States is said to have diminished; more so from this country than to come to it, and their number has certainly not increased. Moreover, the public opinion of Japan is to encourage emigration to her Asiatic spheres of influence—Korea, Shantung and Formosa—and to discourage it from flowing elsewhere.—"Herald," Iowa.

Intimations



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony. No charge for sight testing. Doctors' prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician, 1A, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong; 1st April, 1911. [929]

A LING & CO. FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING. 19, Queen's Road. [863]

PO SING, JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH, No. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here; Moderate Prices. Xmas and New Year Presentings great variety and at special rates suitable to all tastes and purses. [685]

W. P. WELLS, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

ARRIVAL OF

New Summer Goods

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [1048]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Underwritten and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1911. [41]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART

DECORATORS.

from Shanghai, has re-opened the

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 53, Des Voeux Road Central.

The only Shop in Hongkong with

this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE of every

description can be made to order in any

design required.

Have been patronised by the

Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel,

Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson

& Co., Firms and other leading

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE. (FLOWER STREET.)

TO NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

6 Brilliant Moving Pictures 6

MISS VERA FERRACE. MISS GRACE VYVEENE.

737]

Lenovo and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON

CAPSTAN MIXTURE

MEDIUM

&

FULL

In 1/4 lb.

Air Tight

Tins

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO. STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO., HONGKONG & CHINA.

981]

CLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

For Sight Seeing on an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

[1058]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

GRAVING DOCK

78 ft. by 88 ft. by 34 ft. 6 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE on Quay

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout

the Shops RANGLING up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE "Empire" Cinematograph Theatre.

Des Voeux Road Central, opposite Central Market.

That the LIFE AND PASSION OF CHRIST will be exhibited on

Matinees at Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th.

The Grand Film Highly Interesting THE DAILY LIFE OF AN HUMAN APE

on board of the S.S. "WASHINGTON." Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

On SUNDAY, 9th April, 1911, 5 p.m.

A GRAND FESTIVAL.

Prices as usual. Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [890]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.

Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a speciality. Depot No. 4, Bazaarfield Arcade. Tel. K32.

R. WOOD, Manager. Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [981]

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H. Power RUBY COLOUR CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

\$7. per hour.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

63, Des Voeux Road Central. [49]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1911. [94]

Shipping—Steamer.



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE" Captain G. W. Cockman, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Morca," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Teo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Egypt," due in London on the 9th June, 1911. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [4]

Regular Steamship Service to New York, via PORT and SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK. S.S. "MONTROSE" (About 4th May. For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [956]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship "AFGHAN PRINCE" Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 18th May. For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1064]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "GLAMORGANSHIRE" Captain W. Gregory, will be despatched as above about 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1085]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum. WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.30 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only). (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Miscellaneous subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER, "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [87]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1056]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "BENAVON" FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1062]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min. 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min. 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min. 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min. 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min. 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min. 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min. 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min. 11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min. 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min. 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days. SATURDAYS. Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 600. Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

HUNG ON & CO.

SHOW ROOM AND STORE at the Premises formerly occupied by A. Chen & Co. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver-Plated Glass and Iron Ware of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates. Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [419]

SHADE REPORT

Corrected to 5 p.m., 19th April, 1911.				
STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	OPENING QUOTATIONS.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE		RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$89 1/2 b.	2 1/2% - at 1/10 \$24 5/4 for half year ended 31-12-10	5 p.c.
National Bank	51.	\$80 b.	31.6% - \$2 for 1908	
MARINE INSURANCE.				
Cantons	\$50	\$180	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 p.c.
North China	51.	T162 1/2	Interim of 7/6 per share for 1909	5 p.c.
Union	\$100	\$84 1/2 b.	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$30 for 1909	6 p.c.
Yangtze	501.	\$205	\$12 for 1908 and Int. of \$3 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCE.				
China Fire	\$20	\$123 s.	\$7 & b's of \$2 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$380 b.	\$27 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.				
China & Manilla	\$25	\$52 b.	\$4 p.c. for 1908	
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$19	5% for year end'd 30-6-08	
Steamboats	\$15	\$20 1/2	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 31-12-10	8 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China				
(Preferred)	51.	\$66	3p.c. = 3s. on preferred shares only for 1910	1 p.c.
(Deferred)				
"Shell" Transports	11.	013 s.	Fin. of 2.6 per share (coupon 14) making in all 4.6 for 1909 & Interim 1s. on ac. for 1910	51.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$26	Div. 7 p.c. for year end'd 31-12-10	3 p.c.
	\$5	\$16	Bon. 5 p.c.	1 1/4 p.c.
REFINING.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$107 s.	\$10 for 1910	10 p.c.
Lucon Sugars	\$100	\$20	\$3 for 1897	
MINING.				
Chinese Engineerings	11.	T13	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15% (coupon No. 16)	9 p.c.
Headwaters	P. 10	P.10	First year	
Raubs	11.	\$2.75 s.	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'DS.				
Powicks	\$25	\$5	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31-12-06	
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$52	36% for year end'd 31-12-10	4 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$50	\$55	2 1/2 p.c. for half year ended 31-12-10	
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T.65	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 mkg. Tls. 6 in all for year 30-4-10	8 p.c.
Hongkew Wharfs	T. 100	T.52	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & B'DINGS.				
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	T.90 s.	Tls. 6 29-2-10	6 1/2 p.c.
Central Stores	\$15	\$11 s.	3 p.c. for 1909	3 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$108 b.	\$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	5 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$94 ss.	\$7 per share for 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6 1/2	15 cents for 1909	7 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$28 s.	\$2 1/2 for 1909	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T.9p	Tls. 6 for 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
West Pointe	\$50	\$47 b.	Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910	3 1/2 p.c.
Manila Metropole Hotel	P. 10	\$11	None	
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewos	T. 50	T.85	T. 4 for year ended 31-10-10	12 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$5 1/2 s.	50 cents 31-7-08	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China-Bornaco	\$12	\$9 1/2 s.	5 p.c. for 1909	6 p.c.
Light & Powers	\$10	\$1 b.	00 cents for year 28-2-06	
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1			
China Providents	\$10	\$7 1/2	30 cents for 1910	10 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$19 b.	\$1.20 for year end'd 31-7-10	6 1/2 p.c.
Green Islands	\$10	\$3.50 ss.	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	15 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$23 s.	\$1.20 per share and b's of 10 cents	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180 b.	\$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$17 1/2 s.	\$2 per share for 1910	11 p.c.
Langkats	g. 100	T.10 1/2 ss.	Fin. div. of Tls. 15 mkg. in all Tls. 55 for 1910 and a bonus of Tls. 2	4 p.c.
Morning Post	\$25	\$25	None	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$13	30 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-10	6 p.c.
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1.10 b.		5 p.c.
Philippines	\$10	\$5 b.	None	
Price H. & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$12	\$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
Societe des Papiers et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$50	\$98 ss.	First year	
Shanghai-Sumatra Steam Laundry	T. 20	T105 s.	No dividend this year	3 p.c.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd.	\$10	\$10 s.	15 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31-5-1910	10 p.c.
United Asbestos Founders	\$10	\$300	Do.	
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$6 1/2	5 per cent. for year end'd 31-12-1910	5 p.c.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$3 s.	3 1/2 for 1909	
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$12 b.	10c. for year end'd 31-7-10	8 p.c.
Watson	\$10	\$7 s.	3 p.c. for 1909	
William Powell		\$3 b.	...	
sellers. sa= sale. b= buyers.				
Telegraph Ad., "RIALTO" E. S. KAPOCINSKY & Co.				
Telephone No. 148—P. O. Box. No. 111. Share & General Brokers.				
"The Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above notations.				
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